

Iwata (1953) describes several Japanese species of *Eumenes* which have the capacity to form both half and complete pots. Others can make only one of the other. Fabre describes the same versatility in a European species but we have only seen his descriptions in popular extracts in English.

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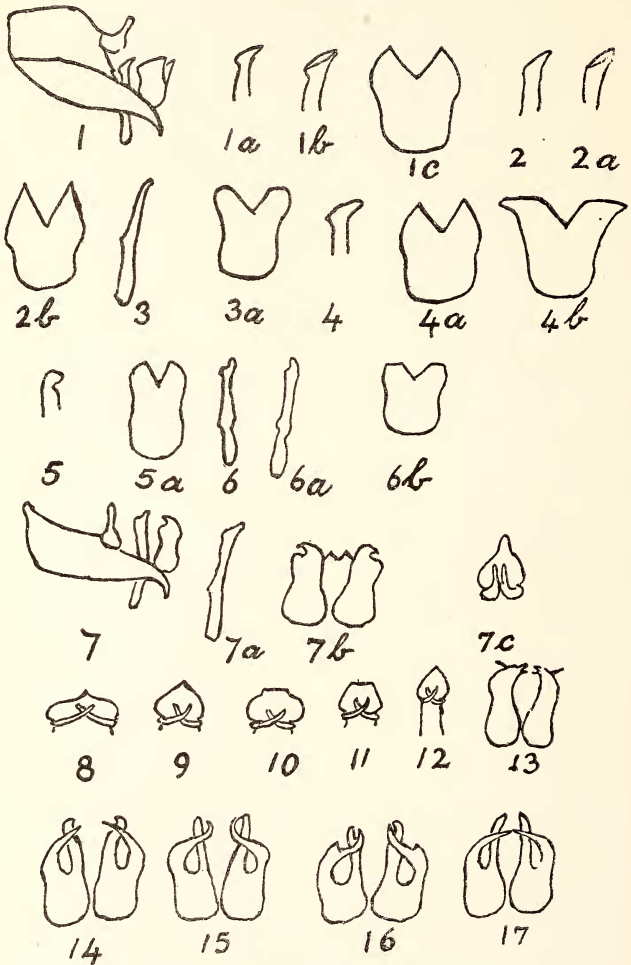
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14. GENITALIA OF THE BUTTERFLY GENERA *SURENDRA* MOORE AND *EVERES* HÜBNER

(With a plate)

Surendra Moore. Only the upper part of the aedeagus is shown except in the cases of figures 3, 6, and 7 a. The outer side of the conjoined clasps is always shown, the clasps being pressed down on glass to straighten the edges which curl inwards. Fig. 1 is the armature of *vivarna quercetorum*; fig. 1 a is the correct view of its aedeagus; fig. 1 b is its aedeagus when tilted to or twisted from the observer or when viewed from slightly above. This view 1 b is frequent because the aedeagus is often twisted on its stem and gives a wrong idea of the true shape; again the orifice may be open and the true form of its edges cannot be seen. Fig. 1 c is its conjoined clasps. Fig. 2 is the correct view of the aedeagus of *vivarna vivarna*; fig. 2 a is the aedeagus when twisted away from or tilted towards the observer or when viewed from slightly above. The shape of aedeagus of both the above forms is like an inverted foot. *v. quercetorum* has a well-defined heel of the foot and a narrow toe tip while *v. vivarna* has an ill-defined heel, noticeable only on careful examination. The



Genitalia of the butterfly genera *Surendra* Moore and *Everes* Hübner